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VOL. XX.]

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER, 1844.

[NO. 10.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CONNECTICUT STATE
COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

THE Connecticut State Colonization Society held its annual meeting in New Haven, on Wednesday the 22d of May. The report of the managers was read by the secretary, Rev. William W. Turner. It is an interesting and important document, and should have been laid before our readers, with its accompanying papers, at an early day, but the only copy of it which we received and handed to the printers, was by them mislaid. This statement is due to our friends in Connecticut, who may justly wonder that for so long time we should have taken no notice of their operations. Among the officers of the Society and its list of contributors, will be found the very first men in Connecticut. There can be no doubt as to the value which they set upon this great cause. And we doubt not that very soon the influence of their example will be sensibly felt throughout the state, and shown to the world by large additions to the funds of the society.

REPORT OF THE BOARD.

At a meeting of the friends of African Colonization, held in the city of Hartford, in May last, it was deemed expedient to re-organize the State Society. Accordingly a constitution was prepared and adopted, and a board of officers chosen, in the hope that a new impulse might be given to the operations of this once efficient society.

It is unnecessary to advert to the causes which had induced its members to relax their efforts in behalf of an object which had never, for a moment, lost its hold upon their affections, or ceased to be regarded by them as important; it is sufficient for the present purpose to say, that these causes seemed no longer to afford a reason for inactivity, or to pre-

sent obstacles to successful action. Accordingly the board of managers published an address to their fellow citizens, which was sent into different parts of the state, inviting the efficient co-operation of all the benevolent of every denomination, and designed as preparatory to the services of a duly authorized agent of the society. At this juncture, the Rev. Samuel Cornelius, who had long proved himself worthy of confidence, by his indefatigable and successful labors in connection with the National Society, was providentially presented to the notice of the managers, and by them employed to bring the subject before the people of this state, giving all desired information, making collections, and forming auxiliary societies, as opportunity might be offered. This agency he has prosecuted for a part of the year, with vigor, and his efforts have been attended with as great a degree of success, as, under all the circumstances, could have been expected. In his report to this Board, he says: "If my collections have been comparatively small, I have reason to believe that we have made many friends, who promise to aid us efficiently in coming years. Certainly, the large majority of the ministers in the state, are decided friends to the cause we plead; and persevering, prudent action, only, is necessary to insure complete success." He speaks also with expressions of grateful feeling of the kindness of all classes of Christians, particularly of his brethren in the ministry, and desires, in this public manner, to express his obligations and acknowledgments.

As one result of his agency, he has collected about \$1,354; and there has been paid directly into the treasury of the American Colonization Society, within the year, \$656: making the whole sum contributed to this object by this state, since May last, 2010 dollars and 47 cents.

The grand object of the Colonization Society, as is well known, is to colonize the free people of color of this country, with their own consent, in Western Africa; to restore them to the land of their fathers, where they may enjoy the privileges of a free, independent nation; to plant them in a good soil, where they may obtain the means of subsistence and the comforts of refined society; to deliver them from the withering influence of prejudice, from the thralldom of civil and social institutions which will forever prevent their rising here; to perpetuate among them and their children, the rich blessings of civil and religious liberty: and to extend through them the same precious gifts to the numerous tribes of native Africans in their neighborhood. That this object, with all its expected advantages to the colored race, will ultimately be attained by the Colonization Society, its friends have never doubted. Much, very much, has already been accomplished; enough to prove the practicability of the scheme, and the benevolence of the design; enough to silence the cavils of its enemies, and to convince the most sceptical. That far more has not been done, is owing, not to any inherent defect in the plan, or mistake in the execution; but to the apathy of many who claim to be its friends, and the determined opposition of others who avow themselves its enemies. Had the same industry and zeal been put forth in furthering its interests, which have been expended in traducing its founders and colonists, and in seeking to effect its annihilation, all that the most sanguine have ever hoped for, would long since have been realized.

Besides these more obvious aims of the society, it contemplates other

incidental advantages : among which are the removing from among us of a class of our population, unfitted alike by physical dissimilarity, and by civil and moral disqualifications, for becoming efficient and useful members of the community ; and thus putting an end to the numerous evils necessarily growing out of such a state of things ; and the emancipation of slaves in the only way in which it can be done in this country, with the consent and co-operation of their masters.

But it may be asked, why send the free blacks from the country ? why not elevate them here, and place them on an equality, in every respect, with white men ? It may be said in reply, that there are practical difficulties in the way, growing out of our civil institutions ; the present acknowledged degradation of the colored race, and the prejudices which generally prevail among all classes of the community. It does not remove these difficulties to pronounce such prejudices unreasonable and wicked. It is far easier to point out an evil than to correct it. While we would rejoice in all successful efforts to improve the condition of the colored population of this country, we are free to confess, that we have little hope of any change for the better while they remain among us. God, who made of one blood all nations of men, and gave them one speech, did nevertheless confound their language, and impress upon them physical peculiarities, for the express purpose of breaking them up into distinct communities and tribes, and scattering them abroad upon the face of all the earth, assigning to all the place of their habitation. We thwart this purpose by blending and amalgamating what he has dissevered ; and fall in with his providential arrangements by restoring the children of Africa to their own country, from which they were originally snatched away by the hand of violence. If some of them cannot feel that it is for their interest to return to the home of their fathers, let them remain here. There are others, and more than we have the means of removing, anxious to go. There are some now in bondage who may be free, if they can be taken thither. To all such we would gladly extend the aid which they need ; confidently believing that we could in no other way so effectually promote their happiness.

Again, it may be asked, how the colonizing of *free* people of color can effect the emancipation of the slave. Let it be distinctly understood, that the most judicious friends of colonization have never maintained that no other or better means could be devised for the accomplishment of so desirable an end. All they have said on this point is, that when they commenced their efforts, they knew of no other or better way. Nor has the practical working of any other scheme served to convince them that a better way has ever yet been discovered. Whenever wiser measures shall be adopted, and a more feasible plan be put in operation for the emancipation of the slave, the members of this society at the north, will be found among their advocates. Meantime we present to the slave-holder, desirous of emancipating his slaves, but who cannot lawfully set them free on the soil where they live, the only mode in which his benevolent wishes can be gratified. We take them from his hands as free, and place them where they enjoy at once all the rights and privileges of free citizens. Hundreds have, in this way, been delivered from slavery ; and thousands more might be, if we had the means of transporting them to our colonies,

We afford our southern brethren, also, demonstrative proof of the capabilities of the colored man. We show them that he is capable of self-government and self-support; of sustaining the same civil and religious institutions, and appreciating the same social and domestic enjoyments as ourselves. We prove that the slave can rise, and has risen, to be a man among men. In this way we make a strong appeal to the best feelings of our fellow citizens at the South; an appeal to which they cannot fail ultimately to respond. We hope also to secure the co-operation of the state governments immediately concerned, and of the general government, in our enterprise. With these helps, and the change in public sentiment on this subject, which we are confident will eventually take place, we regard the emancipating and colonizing of the slaves of our country, as an event not merely probable, but certain; and one that will transpire at no very distant period.

With these aims in view, and with such prospects before us, we feel encouraged to prosecute our labor with new zeal. We find much, also, to encourage us in the present condition of the colonies abroad, and in the state of feeling at home. In closing our report, we call upon all the friends of suffering humanity to come to our aid in providing for the outcast and oppressed African an asylum and a resting place. We ask their assistance in strengthening and extending the only effectual barrier that has ever yet been opposed to the slave trade; in promoting the only scheme which has hitherto been successful in emancipating the slave. We invite our fellow citizens of every name to unite with us in our endeavors to elevate and save our neglected colored brethren of this country, and to improve the opportunity afforded by the colonies along the coast, of sending the gospel to the heathen tribes in the interior of Africa. We solicit the countenance and co-operation of all our fellow-citizens of this state in an enterprise which the wisest and best men of our country have regarded, and do still regard, as fraught with incalculable good to the whole African race.

By order of the Board of Managers,

WM. W. TURNER, *Secretary*.

At a meeting of the board of managers, held in New Haven after the annual meeting of the Society, the Rev. Samuel Cornelius was duly appointed agent for one year, and the following gentlemen were appointed as the executive committee, viz: Rev. Gurdon Robins, James B. Hosmer, Esq., and Austin Dunham, Esq.

CONSTITUTION.

ART. 1st. This Society shall be denominated the Colonization Society of the State of Connecticut.

ART. 2d. This Society shall be auxiliary to the American Society for colonizing the people of color with their own consent, in Africa.

ART 3d. An annual subscription of one dollar shall constitute one individual a member of this Society, and a donation at one time of not less than ten dollars, a member for life.

ART. 4th. The officers of this society shall be a president, two or more vice presidents, a secretary and a treasurer, who, with not more than fifteen others, shall constitute a board of managers, any three of whom shall make a quorum, and these officers shall be elected annually at the stated meetings of the society; and in case of the death or resignation of any of these officers, their places may be supplied by the Board; and the said board may appoint an executive committee.

ART. 5th. The Board of Managers shall hold their first meeting on the 20th day of May inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., and at such other times as they may appoint; and the secretary shall request a meeting whenever any two members shall concur with him in opinion that such meeting is desirable.

ART. 6th. The funds acquired by the society shall, from time to time, be paid over to the parent society, either without limitation, or to be appropriated for specific purposes connected with the object of the society, as the board of managers may direct.

ART. 7th. The society shall hold its annual meetings at such place as the board shall direct, and at some time during the month of September, of which the secretary shall give previous public notice, and at such meeting the board of managers shall present a report of their proceedings.

ART. 8th. Any auxiliary society shall have the right to send two or more delegates to each annual meeting of this Society.

ART. 9th. Any person who is or has been, a member for life of any society in this state, formed for this object, shall thereby be a member for life of this society.

ART. 10th. This Constitution may be altered or amended at any annual meeting.

LETTER FROM THE AGENT.

HARTFORD, May 27, 1844.

To the Executive Committee of the Connecticut State Col. Society:

GENTLEMEN:—I feel highly flattered by the vote of your Board of Managers, re-appointing me their agent for the coming year. I enter upon the duties of this appointment with pleasure, because I am sure of the co-operation of a highly respectable and numerous class of the citizens of this State.

Indeed, warmly as I am attached to the cause of the American Colonization Society, I should distrust my own judgment did I not find so many wise and good men amongst us, who after prayerful investigation of the whole subject, are convinced that it is purely benevolent, patriotic, and practical. These persons think there is every thing to encourage Christian efforts for the benefit of Africa. The concurrence of many great events, tending to open that country to the influences of civilization and Christianity, and to render the Colonies of Liberia, if duly encouraged, most powerful means of suppressing the slave trade, and bringing the inhabitants of that afflicted quarter of the earth into the family of enlightened nations, urges the disciples of Christ, of every name, to co-operate with the movements of Providence, and strengthen her returning and regenerated children, in building up and extending on her shores, a republican and religious commonwealth.

In the twenty-three years of its existence, with the very scanty means furnished by private charity, the Society have sent 4,454 colonists to Liberia. Of the present population, there are 600 children born of the settlers, and 56 adopted native children. There are also several thousands of the natives living under the laws of this young republic.

There are in the schools, 563 pupils born of American parents, and 192 born of recaptured Africans. Nine vessels sail out of their ports, one only of which is of foreign build. The value of the farming stock, at a low estimate, is 21,175 dollars. The imports for two years amount to 167,280 dollars, and the exports to 123,304 dollars.

There are two specific objects for which funds are greatly needed at this time, and for which I shall make, in your name, my earnest appeal to the good people of Connecticut:

First; to secure more territory. Gov. Roberts, aided by Capt. Perry, of the U. S. Navy, has lately obtained a small additional part of the coast, and could, if he had the means, readily obtain more. It is, as you are aware, of great importance, on many accounts, that this should be accomplished speedily.

Second; to aid emigration. Surely, when it is known that many hundreds of this people are anxiously waiting to go—many of whom have obtained their freedom for the purpose, and that hundreds more would be freed at once if we had the means of sending them to the land of their fathers, to this *Plymouth* of Africa, we shall meet a kind reception and liberal contributions from the patriots, the philanthropists and the Christians of this commonwealth.

With these views and hopes, gentlemen, in humble reliance on the blessing of God, I accept the appointment, and go out to discharge its duties, rejoicing in this matter, to be a servant of servants to my brethren.

SAMUEL CORNELIUS.

N. B.—S. Cornelius is authorized to obtain subscriptions for the African Repository, and to collect moneys due for it. Any communications on this subject, or on business relating to the Society, may be addressed to him at Hartford, Connecticut.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The subject on which we are convened, is one of the most important that can command the attention of the human mind. The American Colonization Society, with which we co-operate, aims at objects of the deepest interest, and is justly ranked as one of the most valuable of those benevolent associations for which the present century is distinguished. No other plan has ever been devised, which gives hopeful promise of the mitigation of the unparalleled evils of slavery, by the emancipation of those in bondage, and their elevation, when set at liberty, above the degraded condition in which they must ever remain while mingled with a race of white men. No other contemplates their restoration to the land of their ancestors, where, under a republican government, administered by themselves, and uniting the great objects of good order and civil liberty, a new field of boundless extent will be open for the development and exertions

of those high attributes of the human mind, which distinguish the most Christian, polished, and elevated nations of the earth. No other plan proposes the diffusion of light and education, and the extension of good government among the barbarous tribes which surround the colonies, by which the darkness of benighted Africa may be scattered, and the enlivening beams of civilization, literature, and Christianity, illuminate these vast regions of despotism, ignorance, idolatry, and cruelty. No other plan encourages us to hope for the extinction of the slave trade, which, in defiance of the great physical force employed for its suppression, is constantly increasing, and subjecting its hundreds of thousands annually, of all sexes and ages, to the tortures of transportation, which terminate in death or perpetual slavery. The American Colonization Society is now making exertions for the accomplishment of these great objects, as well as the promotion of agricultural and commercial industry in that neglected country, where nature has furnished abundant capital for both.

Now it will not be denied, that these evils all exist; nor that they are among the most deplorable which afflict our fallen world. All will admit, that any system which affords a reasonable hope of their extinction, or even considerable mitigation, ought to command the united exertions of all the people of this country. No labors or pecuniary sacrifices would seem too great for the object contemplated. But in forming and conducting enterprises of this sort, great consideration and reflection should be employed. When the ends aimed at are great, a good mind is too apt to be inspired with an enthusiasm which leads to error. We have before us many forcible demonstrations of this truth. Pure Christian benevolence is often made to defeat its own objects, and multiply the miseries which it honestly intends to remove. Slavery, and the other topics involved in this association, are of so interesting a nature, as ought to put us on our guard against the *ultraism* in feeling, sentiment and action, which they tend to excite. But the past operations of this Society have shown such efficiency in regard to each of its great purposes, as must tend strongly to satisfy every mind of cool reflection, unembarrassed with the ardent and unreasonable prepossessions which have been entertained against it, that it will accomplish more good than was anticipated by its wise and benevolent authors.

Consider its effects in promoting emancipation. Its professed object was, to colonize those who were free; but its efficiency in multiplying their number was not estimated as very great. But such has been the progress of the Colony in acquiring strength and security, and in promoting the comfort and improvement of its inhabitants, and such has been the stimulus of those great motives which operate on the mind when exempted not only from slavery, but from the paralyzing influence of subordination to a higher caste, cutting off all hope of political advancement or social equality—that the hearts of benevolent and Christian slave-holders have been deeply affected. Such are the laws of the states in which slavery is established, that in most cases emancipation is forbidden and made impossible. If a slave is set at liberty, he is liable to be taken and sold again into slavery, unless removed from the state. Remove him to a free state, and he is cut off from the hopes of any political standing, and condemned, by the unalterable usages of society, to a state of degradation.

He can enjoy no equality with whites. But send him to Liberia, and all these evils are avoided. He partakes equally with all others, of every social and political advantage. The compassionate slave-holder now witnesses these happy results of colonization. He tenders his slaves to the Society for transportation. This is not now a theory, but is abundantly shown by experience. Emancipations from these motives, are constantly multiplying. More slaves are gratuitously offered for transportation, than the pecuniary means of the Society will enable them to take, and the liberation of many is suspended for the want of funds. Those who are thus set free, are not the vicious and worthless, but generally of the most respectable class. In many instances, they are previously trained for this purpose, by their masters, by giving them school instruction, and teaching them mechanical trades, and such other branches of industry as may make them useful colonists.

The disposition of masters thus to advance the interests of slaves, has not been checked by upbraidings and abusive treatment. Had the Society been in the habit of thus approaching slave-holders in their magazines and public addresses, this source of rich blessing to the poor negro would have been closed forever. Mr. McDonogh would not have educated and generously given us his slaves, to the value of 40,000 dollars, had he been the subject of such severities. But they are now in Liberia, colonists of distinguished usefulness, and happy in the enjoyment of liberty and honor.

This Society not only delivers the colored man from bondage, but, as has been remarked, has adopted the *only* means hitherto devised for his subsequent elevation. If he is persuaded to leave his master and take refuge in Canada, he is still but a negro among white men. He is destitute of the hope of equality. He has little regard for character, and consequently few of the powerful motives which restrain men from the paths of vice. And here again experience has shown the great efficacy of colonization in its operations on the habits, manners, and character of the liberated slave under the government of Liberia. Although, as in other communities, crimes occur, yet they are few when compared with their frequency in places in England and this country, which are considered as orderly and virtuous. The laws are enacted with wisdom, and correctly executed. Our own constitutions are the pattern followed in the structure of theirs. The common law of these states is adopted in cases to which it is applicable; and the colored men, who are their judges, are spoken of with respect by the best authorities from whom our information is derived. Common schools, which have so much agency, wherever they exist, in forming the character of society, are there improving, and many native children are among their members. Missionaries of various denominations are impressing both emigrants and natives with the great principles of religion, and a larger proportion of the inhabitants of the colonial towns are professors of Christianity, than in almost any towns in New England.

The military power of the Colony is by them deemed sufficient to repel any hostilities which can be reasonably apprehended from the neighboring tribes, and their security is strengthened by the presence of the American navy. From such strength, such a government, and such influences,

we might reasonably expect such effects as experience exhibits. I ask with confidence, what other plan has been or can be adopted, not only for the emancipation, but for the elevation of the social and moral character of our colored population, which will bear any comparison with this in the accomplishment of these great results? Another important influence of colonization is upon the natives of Africa. Although they are among the most barbarous and degraded population on the earth, yet they manifest more susceptibility of civilization and moral improvement than the half-civilized of some other countries on which influence has been exerted. They send their children to the colonial schools. For hundreds of miles, inland, they have been visited by the missionaries, and listen, with encouraging attention, to their instructions. They learn the English language with much more readiness than could be expected, and manifest a strong propensity to imitate American dress and manners. Those of them who are settled in colonial towns are good citizens, and appear to be deriving equal benefit with the emigrants from the influences of the establishment. There is just ground to believe from what appears, that good government, civilization and Christianity, will be extensively propagated in that benighted country. It has been proved, conclusively, that the slavetrade will cease in all the territories over which the jurisdiction of the Colony may extend, or which may become subject to its influence. In their treaties with the native tribes, the suppression of this horrid traffic is made a subject of stipulation; and no factory can exist within the limits of the Colony. Its extension to Cape Palmas, to unite with the Maryland Colony, which it is said may be effected by purchase at the expense of about 20,000 dollars, would break up the only slave mart on the coast in a distance of several hundred miles. Nothing is wanting but the multiplication of emigrants and the extension of these free governments, to terminate the sin and cruelty of the most barbarous practice which afflicts the earth.

I forbear to dwell upon the agricultural and commercial advantages of the country. Nothing is necessary for their development but an industrious population. Immense territories, now covered by a wild, natural growth, are of great fertility, and adapted to the production of articles of commanding value in almost every market, domestic and foreign.

A careful attention to the most authentic accounts which we are continually receiving from the western coasts of Africa, will satisfy any impartial mind of the reality of this outline of the state of that country, and silence the calumnies which have been published by some prejudiced writers. Much has been said of the unhealthfulness of the climate; but the deaths have been less in proportion to the number of emigrants, than occurred among Europeans in any of the infant colonies of North America. All new countries are made more salubrious by culture; and after being acclimated, the colored emigrants to Liberia are as healthy as the people of these States. The natives are not sickly, and often attain a great age.

I wish every one carefully to inquire into the justice of these statements. If they are found correct, what are our obligations? Shall we withhold our contributions, and leave the slave in bondage for want of the means of transportation? Shall we leave Africa in darkness, and tol-

erate the cruelties of the slave trade? Shall we withhold religious influence, and forego all the advantages which we may now, through this admirable system, confer on many millions of the human race? Our duty would seem too plain to admit of hesitation.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT.

HON. ROGER M. SHERMAN.

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SECRETARY.

REV. WILLIAM W. TURNER.

TREASURER.

CHARLES SEYMOUR, Esq.

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REV. SAMUEL CORNELIUS, AGENT.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

REV. GURDON ROBINS,
JAMES B. HOSMER,

AUSTIN DUNHAM.

[From Rev. Mr. Andrews's Memoir of Mrs. Page.]

EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES, AND COLONIZATION.

The last chapter brought the biography of Mrs. Page to the year 1817. From this period, for nine years she was engaged in a series of happy and successful labors for African colonization, during which time she had also effected no inconsiderable changes for the better among the many slaves under her own eye. Meanwhile, the divine life in her soul had been in a state of constant and rapid progression, so that by her conversation and example all took knowledge of her that she lived for eternity.

But severer trials awaited her. In the year 1826, she sustained the loss of her husband, a gentleman who, though he had not entered fully into her views with regard to the preparation of slaves for colonization, had been a kind and indulgent husband, and had afforded her many opportunities for doing what she conceived to be her duty.

It is not necessary to dwell upon what she suffered under this bereavement, as it was not distinguished from other cases of a similar kind.

The following papers were written sometime after this event :

"Heavenly Father, thou art my protector, safeguard and trust, when the night closes in and all is darkness around us, a helpless female band. Once my dear husband was my trust, and I felt as if I could never live in the unprotected state which I and my children would be left in, if our visible protector were called from us.

"But I found a sudden and unexpected repose given to my spirit, a faith and trust which I was so sensible came from Heaven, that I was able to repose in peace without a doubt, on thy power as overruling all things. Thus have I, who never deserved the least favor, been favored.

"Thy mercies to me are past the power of numbers, speech, or thought. The silence of midnight is present. My children repose in quiet in their beds. Thy watchful care surrounds us—all is peace—while thy goodness wakes my spirit to praise and glorify thy great name. My soul wait thou only upon God."

Speaking of her plans for conducting the estate after her husband's death, she says :

"My purposes respecting these people, I hold to be so sacred that I desire not, and even fear to counsel with my dearest and wisest friends, because they would all advise me to relieve myself from this bondage in which I outwardly live, and which, in their kindness for me, they have thought would ere now have ended my days. But by faith thou hast borne me through scenes of trial both of body and mind, the prospect of which I might well have shrunk from. Thus preserved I come to THEE, and look up through the blood of the Covenant for direction in all the affairs of this estate. And with regard to the frequent failures of some of these people in duty, let me not be put off by these things, from my settled purpose of doing them good. How to get them to perform their needful part, although they know it is for their own sakes that I wish it. Oh, enlighten their ignorance, subdue their opposing wills, and soften their hard hearts. Give wisdom to see the right course to pursue, with all such as are thus tempted."

"My God, I bless thy holy name for enabling me to go through many trying circumstances in my pilgrimage, in firmer faith than I have before been supported by. When trials arise, instead of looking at them and my own inability to do my duty under them, I am sweetly influenced to look to the hills from whence my help cometh. I could, indeed, always repeat those portions of the Psalms which apply in such cases, and sometimes realize them, but now I find them more substantially placed under me to keep my faith, which is God's gift, in strong exercise. Blessed be my God, as I approach nearer the end of my time, I see eternity to be very glorious. Oh, to be employed in exploring the wonders of universal creation, and the greater wonders of redemption. * * * * *

"I still find my spirit within me, prone to *plan* more than to *pray*, although I know how unprofitable and how unsafe it is; and although I find such sweet confidence in praying and trusting to Thee to plan for me, and to keep me waiting on thee continually, watching the leadings of thy providence."

So was the finger of God manifested in preparing her for a season of trial which was at hand, perhaps the greatest which she ever experienced.

It became necessary to pay a large debt which rested upon the estate, a considerable portion of which had been contracted in the maintenance of slaves. In such cases, the laws of the commonwealth enforce the sale of personal property, and by the same laws, slaves are of that denomination.

She looked every way for an alternative; but there was none. It was certain that the officers of the law would pursue the prescribed course, and the sale of some of them became inevitable. Her hands of love were effectually tied, but not her heart. The principal wish of the negroes in cases of sales at that time, was to avoid being sent to the south, and this she feared might be the lot of some of them.

The day of sale arrived. A number of slave traders were present to bid. In the noise and crowds of men at such places, the preferences or benevolent views of a female are not likely to be much regarded. From a scene which she could neither prevent or control, she retired to her private chamber, where she bore in agony to the throne of grace, the unheeded petitions of those whom she loved, and whom she expected to meet at the bar of God. And if it be lawful to apply words written of Christ, to one to whom it was given to suffer for his sake—with strong crying and tears to Him who was able to save, she was heard in that she feared.

Of more than a hundred sold, not one fell into the hands of the slave dealers, or was far removed from his former home. The world will call this accident or chance—she ever held it as a special providence, and often spoke of it until the day of her death, as among her greatest mercies.

A large number still remained, either her own or belonging to those under her influence. To them she gave herself in a manner which she was never able to do to the whole number. They were all assembled every morning a little after the dawn of day, for the reading of the bible and prayer. For this service she employed the ministers who frequently visited at her house, or other pious gentlemen; but in the absence of such, did not hesitate to expound the scriptures and offer prayer. The exercises conducted by herself were probably as well calculated to benefit the slaves as any which they ever enjoyed. Her manner was to read over a number of times, before prayer, a solemn and instructive passage of scripture, and add some brief remarks in the way of illustration and application. Her remarks upon scripture were very original and striking.

She now began to make every arrangement to hasten the period of their emancipation. But many difficulties remained, owing to the still embarrassed condition of the estate, and the perverse temper of some of the slaves, who were unwilling to exert themselves, even for their own good. This will explain the following extracts from her writings, in which her temper and spirit are strikingly displayed:

“When will it be safe to trust me with the power of using the mammon of unrighteousness in doing services of love to the bodies and souls of thy creatures? When shall I be so far delivered from self-righteousness as to be a fit instrument to perform those services which for so many years it has been my grief that I had no power to perform?”

“Ah, thou hast seen that I should have gone to work in my own strength, and long ere this have given over through faintness and the discouragements which arise from the perverseness and ungrateful behaviour of those whom I desired to serve.

“But thou didst foreknow these things, and thy preventing grace has controlled me, and in spite of my restlessness to be doing, has held me in, till, being much curbed and broken, thou art at length in some small degree (doubtless as far as I can be trusted with safety to myself) showing me some labors of love to engage in. It is a subject for wonder and astonishment that one so self-willed, so unwatchful and weak in faith, should be employed by thee at all.”

“Look upon those of my fellow-creatures in servitude in my family, who this day have given way to the temptation of their situation in murmuring and rebellious language toward me. Thou canst enlighten them, and show them the error of their way. Thou canst convince them of sin, and subdue their spirits to bear with patience the trial of being under the guidance of one, who, only from necessity as they well know, is enduring, and that for their sakes, the task of urging them to such duties as will lead to their temporal and eternal freedom.

“Often hast thou given me to see, and gratefully to acknowledge, a change of feeling and demeanor in those for whom I have especially applied to thee, that their minds might be enlightened and their hearts softened. Let me never have to apply to human authority to restrain them, but pray, and hope, and watch, and wait for answers to prayer; and should I be permitted to see the happy change, deliver me from the temptation which may assail me, that my wisdom or goodness has effected this. In every mercy make me feel that I am nothing, and that Christ is all.”

“If it be not thy blessed will to grant me the privilege of seeing this work accomplished in my hands, make me willing, even for this, and never let me faint nor tire in laboring for it, even though all things should seem against it. Still let me give that faithful and true attention to these souls of thine, that I would do were the whole success unfolded to my view, and sure. For, Oh Lord, hast thou not given me from the first, yea, before communication from heart to heart had fanned this holy work into visible flame, to bear this burden, and to stir up my soul to redress the injuries of this depressed people. If, in tender mercy, to humble me for my many transgressions, I am not permitted to do what I desire, Oh Lord, fulfil thy gracious promises in thine own way: what am I that I should despond?”

“As David prepared materials for Solomon his son to build a house to thy name, and as he said, ‘Behold in my trouble I have prepared for the house of the Lord,’ so let thine handmaid, O Lord, prepare this family to become a house to thy name in the land of their forefathers, and do thou put into the souls of my children thy fear, that they may build them up

as a sanctuary to thy glory, that they may go and possess the good land, and leave it for an inheritance to their children after them throughout all generations. Teach my children to do this great work with a perfect heart and with a willing mind. Let them not forsake thee, lest thou cast them off forever. Enable me to say to them when I am about to depart—as David to Solomon his son—‘Be strong and of good courage, and do it. Fear not, nor be dismayed, for the Lord God, even my God, will be with you; He will not fail you nor forsake you. Blessed be thou O Lord God forever and ever.’ And, O Lord, keep this in the imagination of the thoughts of the heart of this people, and prepare their heart unto thee, and give unto my children a perfect heart to do all this thing, for the which I have made provision.”

The following was prepared in extreme bodily weakness, with the intention, as it appeared, of having it read to such, as at the time, she did not expect to live to see emancipated :

“As yet, God has only given the bible to a portion of the world, but it is fast spreading among all nations, and kindreds, and tongues, and the glorious day will soon arrive, when the whole human race shall know the Lord Jesus Christ as their only Redeemer—when his name will be sung from the hills and valleys, and every sound from every voice tell of the goodness of the Lord.

“The bible which foretells this, commands all ‘To do unto others as they would that others should do unto them.’ This has made me see that slavery is not a state wherein we can obey the law of love, and, blessed be God, many others see it as well as myself.

“Your settlement in the land from which your fathers were brought, has been a plan cherished almost as my life, that you might not remain in a land where Providence, as yet, has opened no way for you to enjoy equal rights, were you nominally free, where freedom is only a name. If you knew all that I have endured to preserve justice and comfort among you, in all things that lay in my power, you would have wept for me; but the gracious Lord supported me, and enabled me to go on in my labors for you thus far; and now I go the way of all flesh—but the cares I have had for you, I wish to leave impressed upon your souls and the souls of my children, that they may be co-workers with God in colonizing you in that land where great blessings await you and your posterity.

“You have sometimes, perhaps, thought me a strict or a harsh ruler; but when you meet me before God, you will see that I did all in love, and that this strictness was intended to lead you to God, as I knew that unless you became holy, you never could be happy. Such crosses I have been led through by Almighty power; for whenever I had to cross you, I had my full share of that cross, having had a tenderness for your condition put into my heart many, many years ago, and knowing also that I dared not willingly wound one of God’s creatures in any way.

“The law of the land would not allow you to be free while the former debts of the estate remained unpaid, otherwise I should have sent you to Africa as soon as I had the charge of you; for it has been my chief desire to see you in a place where you could be prosperous and happy. The whole earth will soon be filled with the knowledge of the Lord; your

country, too, will be, among the rest, full of people fearing God and working righteousness. Refuse not to go when the time for you to be given up shall arrive. You will, I doubt not, find it the place designed for you by a merciful Providence."

The laws of the commonwealth not allowing emancipated slaves to remain in the state, together with what she had heard of their condition in the free states, left her in no doubt as to the place where she should send her own. In fact, her judgment would have been the same had there been no obstacles to their remaining among the slaves. The Colony of Liberia had by this time made some progress. This enterprise she had regarded from its very dawn as the work of God, and as intended in his providence to subserve the most important interests of the whole colored race; and she had now the prospect of being able to patronize it in a way more to her mind, although through this and a variety of other means she had previously *done more*, probably, than any other person in Virginia, to create a benevolent interest in behalf of the colored people.

In an extensive tour through the state in the year 1836, the writer heard the remark from many persons, that they had never felt any particular interest in the condition of slaves, or had their conscience awakened respecting them, until they heard of the efforts of Mrs. Page.

With a degree of pleasure which none but a benevolent heart can comprehend, she now begun afresh to prepare her slaves for a better home in Africa, than she could give them elsewhere; determining to do her own work with her own hands, and not by testamentary arrangements, she would see and know that it was done according to her mind.*

She deemed it important to prepare their minds by a series of instructions for the great change which they were to undergo in passing from the condition of slaves to that of freemen. And especially she did not conceal from them the hardships they would probably have to encounter in a new settlement, while at the same time she encouraged them with the prospect of ultimate advantage to themselves, and especially to their children.

When the time appointed for their departure arrived, they were all willing and desirous of going, having been faithfully and fully instructed upon the subject, by one, of whose disinterested regard for their good, they had had so many proofs.

She sent them at three different times; the first company in the year 1832, with every necessary supply for twelve months, and a sufficiency of many articles for two or three years. The mechanics and others were

*The wisdom of this course is strikingly exhibited in contrast with that of the late John Randolph. There is a general agreement among disinterested persons, that if there was any one thing which he more constantly intended than another, and especially when he died, it was that his slaves should be emancipated. Their history since, is very well known. This is but one of a great number of instances in which testamentary benevolence has been defeated: and shows the inexpediency of persons leaving that to others which, if they wish to have done, they should do themselves. In cases of bequests to benevolent institutions, heirs will usually prevent the payment, if they can, and if they cannot, are not unfrequently made enemies to such institutions.

Considering the litigation, and the unfriendly influence which it is sure to produce, it may be doubted whether the cause of benevolence has not lost as much as it has gained by wills. In cases where the wishes of heirs turn out to be different from those of the testator, it is of doubtful expediency to enter into litigation to recover bequests.

furnished with the necessary implements for their different occupations.* On the morning of the day they left, she assembled them in the family mansion, where religious services were held, suitable to the occasion. She then accompanied them eight miles on their way towards the place of embarkation, seeing them safely over a river at that distance, taking the children in her carriage, and appearing to take a peculiar pleasure in the last offices of kindness which she would have an opportunity of doing for them. Upon the opposite shore of the river there was a solemn and affectionate parting. They all arrived safely in Liberia, and it was a subject of thankfulness, that while many had died in the Colony, all of those which she sent continued in good health, with the exception of one who died of a disease which probably would have proved fatal at an earlier period at home. Their preservation was probably owing to the abundant provision made for their wants, during the period of acclimation. When the next company left, Mrs. Page engaged a friend who took much interest in the accomplishment of her plans, to accompany them to the port from which they were to sail, distant three hundred miles. He attended to the laying in of their stores, and superintended their embarkation; when, after divine service on board the ship, the anchor weighed—the last link which bound them to the land of their captivity sundered—and the white sail unfurled, they set forth with many tokens of gratification and thankfulness, toward their father land. As the ship gradually receded from view in a serene and beautiful summer's afternoon, many events of solemn interest were recalled. Two hundred and fourteen years had elapsed since the first slave set his foot upon the soil of Virginia. The mystery of that providence under which they came, is not yet finished. But upon that dark and heavy cloud which hitherto was hung over it, lighter shades are beginning to appear. They came to toil—to toil for others and not for themselves—many of them to hardships and suffering. But they came from a barbarous to an enlightened country—from a pagan to a christian land—from a country where even negro degradation and suffering is greater, to one where it is less. They have increased to millions; and dark and undesirable as their condition is, it is enviable in comparison with that of any similar number of the same race upon the globe. All are civilized, many are christianized, and not a few have risen to cultivation and intelligence.

The Christianity which they met with in the abode of their slavery is silently working their emancipation. That divine principle which is gradually preparing them for the enjoyment of rational liberty, is not less certainly opening the way for them to receive it. The first fruits are visible. The *fathers* came with chains of iron upon their arms, and the stronger chains of darkness and idolatry upon their hearts; the *children* are returning with bibles in their hands, and their souls made free by the truth. Thus in the wonderful economy of Providence, the darkest deeds of man are turned to good. "O the depth of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God, how unsearchable are his judgments, and his ways past finding out."

* A supply of iron was purchased for a blacksmith, from Mr. PHINEAS JANNEY, of Alexandria, who, after he ascertained the purpose for which it was intended, generously insisted upon refunding the money.

The work of christianizing those in the darkness and deeper slavery of the mother country, is seriously contemplated. The eyes of every missionary organization in Europe and America, are turned toward Africa. For her, the charities of Christendom are being stirred to their foundation; deep calleth unto deep, and nation vies with nation, in schemes to do her good.

The emigrants, after a short voyage, joined their friends in the Colony, and were equally favored in the preservation of their lives and health. Their letters of gratitude she often received, and had the pleasure of knowing before her death, that some of them had become members of churches in Liberia, that their children were in the course of being educated, and that, for the most part, they were prospering in their worldly affairs.

With regard to the course which she should pursue in the emancipation of her own slaves, she never had any doubt, although she never attempted to decide that colonization was the *only* mode in which this work was to be pursued. She was watchful as to all means by which the good of the slave might be effected consistently with Christian love, and the real good of all the parties.

Though of a quick and strong mind, she was less given to speculation, than to toils and self-denying duties in the accomplishment of good, through channels already opened by Providence, and deeply was she grieved at the controversies and unchristian quarrels of those who were sincerely aiming at the same thing. From a careful study of all the evidence pertaining to the Colony of Liberia, she never entertained any doubt of its ultimate success, although she was not ignorant of the many difficulties to be encountered in so great an undertaking. As the residence of persons who had emigrated almost entirely destitute of means, it was not to be expected that it would suddenly assume the appearance of wealth and refinement; and as the residence of sinners, it was not to be expected that no wrong doings should be found there. She had, however, at the time of her death, the unspeakable comfort of believing, on good grounds, that she was leaving those who had been her slaves, in the best ordered community of negroes in the world—in the enjoyment of perfect freedom—under the benign influence of schools, printing presses, and the institutions of Christianity—a community also to a remarkable degree under the power of experimental religion.

In view of the situation in which she had placed them, when compared with that which they left, may well be conceived the joy which she felt in receiving from Liberia such testimonies as the following: "The faith of the everlasting gospel, with an evidence and strength which nothing short of the power of the Almighty could produce, has become the rule of life, the animating spring of action, and the source of immortal hope, to a large number of these people. Often have I seen tears silently flowing in the house of God, under the searching influence of his word. Nay, I have seen the proudest and profanest foreigners that ever visited the Colony, struck with conviction under the gospel here preached by the negro, upon a spot which but yesterday was the abode of barbarism and piracy."

COLONIZATION.

NEWARK, August 15th, 1844.

To the friends of African Colonization in New Jersey:

It is time, as it seems to the undersigned, the president, officers, and members of the executive committee of the New Jersey state coloni-

zation society, that the said society should be making more systematic and vigorous efforts to raise funds to aid in accomplishing the great and benevolent purposes of our organization. The signal success and growing prosperity of the colonies which have been planted in Liberia, amply reward all past services and sacrifices in this cause, and justify the continuance of lawful exertions for carrying out to completion the lofty purposes of the founders of the Colonization Society.

This is a bright day for oppressed Africa. The eyes of the civilized world are directed to her condition. Nations tremble at the wrongs she has endured, and seem determined at last to requite her for some of the evils which they have inflicted upon her for ages.

Our own country, if not always foremost in deeds of noble daring to redress the wrongs of suffering humanity, appears, in this cause at least, to have originated a plan for the benefit of Africa which promises to do more than any other with which we are acquainted, towards restoring to her bosom the children who have been wrongfully stolen from her; towards breaking up that nefarious trade still carried on by others, by which she is annually robbed of half a million of them; towards establishing on her shores institutions kindred to our own, political, moral, scientific and religious; and thus preparing that numerous people to take rank among the civilized and enlightened nations of the earth.

You are probably aware, that a great effort is now making to purchase more territory for the Liberian colonies. From Cape Mount, in the N. W. to Cape Palmas in the S. E., the coast extends about 300 miles. Scattered along this coast, at and between these two points, are the fertile and beautiful settlements of the colonists. More than one-half of the distance is in the possession of the Society; the remainder, about 130 miles, extending in some places 150 miles, can be obtained, by fair purchase, for the sum of 20,000 dollars. This acquisition would secure the integrity of our possessions in Western Africa, and at the same time secure a large trade to the colonists and to our countrymen. We wish to bear our part in this purchase.

Many of the people of color, also, are waiting anxiously to go to this Plymouth of Africa. Several have obtained their freedom for the purpose, and many would be freed at once, if the Society had the means of paying their passage to Liberia. We wish to bear our part in this enterprise.

The Colonization Society has already done a great work in this cause. A colony of civilized and intelligent people has been planted on the most benighted part of the African coast; more than 4,500 emigrants have been transplanted there; 600 children born of settlers, are now living in the Colony, and 56 adopted native children; several hundred Africans, recaptured from slave ships, have been settled in the towns; several thousand natives have voluntarily submitted themselves to the laws of the colonies. There are in the schools, 563 pupils born of American parents, and 192 born of re-captured Africans. The colonists own nine vessels which trade to and from the Colony. Agriculture is fast improving, more than 20,000 dollars being invested in farming stock. The government is framed after the plan of our own, and the people are a free, enlightened, moral and industrious community. All this has been effected within twenty-three years by the American Colonization Society.

The operations of our state society, which is auxiliary to the American Society, have been in some measure intermitted since the death of

the late lamented Judge Halsey, for want of an agent who could give attention to the cause. The efforts of Judge H. had secured a yearly subscription of several hundred dollars, and we are satisfied that an industrious and intelligent agent could add to the list in those parts of the state where Judge H. was so successful, and in other parts also. Therefore, acting under the recommendation of the parent society, we have appointed the Rev. Samuel Cornelius, of Mount Holly, N. J., to that office. He is engaged in collecting the old subscriptions, whether in money or goods, and in obtaining new subscriptions, to be paid through our treasurer to the American Colonization Society. We hope that Mr. Cornelius will meet, every where among us, with that liberality which is said to characterize the contributions of the people of New Jersey. We also hope that the practice of taking up collections in churches will be continued, which collections, and all other donations, may be transmitted either to Mr. Cornelius, at Mount Holly, or to Matthias W. Day, Esq., our treasurer, at Newark. The members and friends of the state society should also remember the annual meeting of the society on the second Tuesday of November, (3 P. M.) at Trenton, for the election of officers and the transaction of the other business of the society. Interesting reports and addresses may be expected on that occasion. In the mean time let all the friends of the noble enterprise of African colonization in New Jersey, remember that to a Jerseyman it owed its origin, and from Jerseymen it has received much of its warmest support; let them strive to emulate the bounty of their fellow citizens in other states towards this noble enterprise of modern times.

JOSEPH C. HORNBLOWER, *President.*

WILLIAM RANKIN, *Vice President.*

JOHN P. JACKSON, *Cor. Secretary.*

MATTHIAS W. DAY, *Treasurer.*

JAMES HAGUE, Jr.,

DAVID MAGIE,

JOHN J. BRYANT.

[For the African Repository.]

COLONIZATION AND MISSIONS.

A report of a special committee at the annual meeting of the board of directors last winter, contained the following paragraph in relation to the oldest mission at Cape Palmas—that of the American board:

“That mission was commenced with the intention of making Cape Palmas, not the principal field of its labor, but a mere stepping stone, from which to reach some part of Central Africa. There was then no other mission there. The board was urged to embrace the colonists, as well as the natives, in the field of its labors; but being chartered for the specific purpose of missions to the heathen, thought itself restrained from sending missions to Christian colonists. It was the policy of the Colony to amalgamate the interests of the natives with their own. The policy of the mission, then almost as strong as the Colony, and expending all its labors for the benefit of the natives, naturally tended to raise up a native interest, distinct from the colonial. This was the true root of the difficulty. All the unpleasant collisions of the missions of that board with the Colony, are to be traced ultimately to this source. The two commu-

nities were not well constituted for working together in a feeble Colony, and in a district of small extent. It is within the knowledge of your committee, that some of the principal officers of the American board became convinced of this, and feared that if present difficulties were settled, others would arise from the same cause. Meanwhile, two other missions had been planted there, and three missions could not be expected to labor permanently in such close contiguity, without collision with each other. Meanwhile, also, an opening was found at the Gaboon river, a thousand miles nearer the point which the mission was intended to reach. It was occupied, and soon found so favorable, that the board resolved to remove its whole establishment to that place. In all this, there is nothing to prove that missions, conducted on a plan adapted to the state of the country, cannot flourish, even at Cape Palmas; while the increase of other missions there, proves that they can."

I have just found new and conclusive proof of the correctness of these views. It is contained in the report of the foreign committee of the board of missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, presented at the annual meeting of that board at New York, June 19, 1844. The committee say: "The relations between the colonists and the missionaries at Cape Palmas, during the past year, appear to have been of a friendly character; and as the desire of the latter to promote, as far as in them lies, the moral and religious interest of the colonists, becomes more and more apparent, it is believed that no obstacle to the beneficial influence of the mission will be interposed."—*Spirit of Missions*, vol. 9, p. 256.

I do not see how comment can add any thing to the force of this testimony. The board adopted the report which contains it.

I learn from the same report, that Mr. Payne's station, which was broken up for a time by the late war, is not, as has been supposed, at Grand Cavally, 20 miles eastward of Cape Palmas, but at Half Cavally, which is seven or eight miles nearer. The station at Grand Cavally is sometimes called "Cavally River," and sometimes "Kablah." I learn, also, that during the war, Mr. Appleby, of the same mission, at the request of Commodore Perry, left his station at Rockbokah, about five miles eastward of Grand Cavally, and near which the captain and crew of the "Mary Carver" had been murdered; and still further, that during some part of the year, there was a conspiracy among the natives to kill both Mr. Appleby and Mr. Minor, whose station was at Taboo, about fifteen miles still farther east. They were to be killed, to prevent their exposing the murderers of the captain and crew, who were known to Mr. Appleby, and to afford an opportunity for plundering the property of the mission.—*See Spirit of Missions*, page 260. J. T.

[From the Protestant and Herald.]

A PLAN FOR RAISING \$2,000 FOR THE COLONIZATION CAUSE.

MR. EDITOR: I have been informed by Gov. Pinney, that while in Frankfort, a plan had been suggested to him by some of your citizens, for raising in Kentucky, \$4,000 to aid the American Colonization Society in the purchase of territory on the African coast, by a subscription of \$20 each by two hundred persons; and that several gentlemen in other towns had expressed their willingness to join in the subscription. I think it doubtful

whether so many as 200 subscribers could be found for that or any other amount; but I beg leave to propose to those gentlemen who have signified their desire for this project, and to all other friends of the comprehensive, magnificent, and I believe, so far at least as Kentucky and several other slave states are concerned, practicable scheme of African colonization, to raise \$2,000 by a subscription of \$20 each by one hundred persons, for the purpose indicated above, to be paid, on or before the 1st of January next, to Wm. McLain, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, at Washington City, of which number I will be one. I would respectfully propose, also, to the friends of colonization, to raise, in lieu of, or in addition to this sum, as they please, \$5,000 by subscriptions of \$100 each by fifty persons, of whom I will also be one, to be paid at the same time. Should the last proposition not succeed, subscribers to it may indicate their willingness to be transferred to the first subscription proposed. I would further suggest to, and solicit those who are willing to contribute to this good cause, upon either or both of these propositions, to forward their names to the editor of the Protestant and Herald, who, I doubt not, will cheerfully keep a record of them, and announce the result.

I earnestly and respectfully call upon the former numerous friends in Kentucky, of this ample scheme of philanthropy, to come to the rescue. We have lain long enough on our oars; the storm of abolitionism has passed; the sky is now clear and serene; and it is time our vessel, fraught with such precious blessings to two continents, should be again in motion. How much longer shall we rest supinely? The time is critical with this great cause. A few years more must determine its destiny, so far as this country is embraced in its contemplation. In its African aspect, it cannot fail. It has already established a free, intelligent, and flourishing Christian commonwealth on the dark coast of Africa, which, like a single star on the gloomy brow of night, glitters in the horizon, and cheers the benevolent mind with joy and hope. It will never be extinguished—it will increase till that star shall become a sun, casting its beams over that dark continent, illuminating its plains and its mountains with the light of science, of civilization and of Christianity.

But in its home aspect, this scheme will fail—must fail, unless speedily taken up and patronized by the people of this country, on a scale commensurate with the greatness of its bearings, and an energy necessary to their accomplishment. Its friends have even looked to the ultimate aid of the state and general governments for its operations on a large scale. Individual benevolence and power can never effect its object in its largest scope. But they have initiated the enterprise, sustained it for twenty years, and must continue to sustain it till the strong arm of government come to its succor, and give adequate breadth and impetus to its operations. For this we may reasonably hope. In February, 1843, a report from the committee of commerce in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, was made by Hon. Mr. Kennedy, of Maryland, highly commendatory of the project, and recommending the patronage of it to Congress and the nation. The committee say—“The idea of an American Colony is a new one. It is manifestly worthy of the highest consideration. The committee see nothing in our constitution to forbid.” A committee of Congress many years ago also warmly commend it. At least one-half of the legislatures of the states have approved and sanctioned it—our own, ten or a dozen years since.

We may hope, we will hope, that the people, the politicians, the statesmen, as well as the philanthropists and Christians of this mighty nation, will yet see, will soon see, the unspeakable importance of the great scheme of African colonization to the welfare and safety of this country, and that in comparison with it, the topics of current politics which agitate the nation so widely, are small and evanescent, and that, collated with its magnitude,

“They stand discountenanced and like folly show.”

Yours, &c.

[From the Colonization Herald.]

PURCHASE OF TERRITORY.

There is one subject which for some time past has been looked upon as of paramount importance to the more rapid and extensive influence of African colonization; and very properly, too, since with it is closely connected the success of measures which every humane person must ardently desire. It is the actual possession of the entire line of coast from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas by the government of Liberia, so as ever after to exclude the approach of slavers to any point along this line; and while preventing this most nefarious of all traffics, to put a stop at the same time to smuggling, and insure an enforcement of the present revenue laws of the Colony. Another important consideration is the insuring a continuous chain of settlements along the coast, at moderate distances from each other, multiplying thereby the points of access for the new comers from the United States, and at the same time marts for commerce, and also increased facilities for communication with the people of the interior.

It is confidently alleged that, in the possession of such a line of coast, part only of which is now occupied by the colonists and under the jurisdiction of the colonial government, Liberia could exert both a preventive and repressive power over the slave-trade, that would be felt not only within her own territorial limits, but also to nearly the same extent down the coast. The facilities already extended to cruisers, both American and British, would be increased, and fresh incitement furnished for vigorous and successful ferreting out and capture of slavers along the whole western coast of Africa, and breaking up of slave factories.

Moved by these and other considerations, which we need not press now on the attention of our readers, except to say that the extension of American commerce and the nobler exercise of American power, form part of them, the colonization societies are making strenuous efforts to raise the sum requisite for purchasing the desired territory. One of the manifestations of its interest in this matter, is found in the appeal now being made to the warm-hearted sons and daughters of Kentucky, by Mr. Pinney. Quite a generous response to this appeal has come from a correspondent of the *Protestant and Herald* of Frankfort, Ky., whose communication, and the tender of services on the part of the reverend editor, will be found in another column.

With a knowledge of the requirements of the case, and with the example of Kentucky, will not Pennsylvania press on, and in a spirit of noble rivalry do her share towards the accomplishment of the desired good? What has been already performed by the Pennsylvania Colonization Society in the founding and establishing of the colony at Bassa Cove and Bexley, the people of which are avowedly taking the lead in agricul-

ture and improvement, cannot be without its effects in encouraging our citizens to other labors at this time in the same line of benevolence.

Every contributor to the contemplated plan for the purchase of territory, whether the amount given be large or small, may rest assured that his wish will be carried out carefully by the society, which becomes trustee, as it were, for the funds collected for the purpose. There are some among us, whose purses are deep and hearts large, who might be induced to take the matter into their own hands, and effect at once the purchase. To such persons, we would say God speed; with the additional assurance, that by such an act they would gain a place in the page of history, and have their names connected with the prosperity and future greatness of Liberia, and, better than all, be sure of the blessing of children of colonists yet unborn, for whom they will thus have insured an asylum and a home.

WEST AFRICA.

The mission on the Gaboon river is in trouble from those notable troublers of evangelical missions, the French. A letter from Mr. Walker, dated April 3, gives the particulars of a transaction by which the French have gained the nominal sovereignty of the country, at least for the time. Capt. Amouroux, of a French merchant vessel, got king Glass and one or two other natives, drunk, and then presented to them for signature, a paper, which he represented as a letter of friendship to Louis Philippe, expressing a wish that French vessels might trade in the Gaboon, &c. They signed the paper. Early next morning a French man-of-war appeared before king Glass's town; the commander called on the king, and showed him the paper that he had signed the night before, and the king acknowledged the signature. The commander (Lieut. Darracan) then went to the mission house, and gave notice that the sovereignty of the country had been conveyed by treaty to France!—and so the paper read! Mr. Walker proceeds:

“As soon as the people were apprized of the character of the paper, they assembled at the king's house, and spent the whole day in anxious consultation, neither eating nor drinking till the sun went down. They protested, in the first place, that the cession had been fraudulently obtained. Secondly, they said that king Glass and the other signers of the document had no power to make such a treaty; this the French well knew.

“The governor of Senegal and commander of the French forces on the West African coast, happened to arrive in the Gaboon while the natives were together. It was hoped that a fair statement of the case, in the form of protest, would produce redress. A document was accordingly prepared, in the most respectful language, setting forth the facts and protesting against the use which the French were making of the pretended treaty. This paper was signed by every man of any consequence in the king's dominions. The king also, together with the two individuals who joined him in the treaty, drew up another paper, in which they expressed their surprise and sorrow, on ascertaining the contents of the writing to which they had affixed their marks.

“While the above mentioned documents were in a course of preparation, the governor invited the people to visit the French settlement, and partake of a dinner with him, and receive their “dashes.” They unanimously declared that if they should try to eat his dinner it would stick in

their throats. At length the documents were sent to the governor. Having looked at them a moment, just long enough to ascertain their character, he tore them in pieces, and committed them to the winds and waves. He pushed the bearer of them out of his way, and bade him begone.

"Messrs. Wilson and Walker subsequently visited the governor, for the purpose of obtaining a pledge that the missionaries should not be hindered or molested in their work, as hitherto carried on. This pledge was given, but no explanations were received in behalf of the people. 'They shall suffer,' said he, 'for the insult they have offered me,' referring to their refusal to dine with him. Threats of vengeance have been reported to the missionaries, and the people are said to be as determined on resistance, as Boston ever was in the days of British oppression. Their resistance, however, will be passive. If the French persevere in their designs, they will probably leave their present possessions, and retire to the River Moondah or River Danger."

[From the Dayton Journal and Advertiser.]

COLONIZATION.

At a meeting of the friends of African colonization, held in the First Presbyterian church in this city, on the 5th of August, it was thought expedient to re-organize the Montgomery County Colonization Society, and to adopt such measures as would serve to awaken a more lively interest in this benevolent enterprise.

HENRY STODDARD, Esq., was called to the chair, and E. W. DAVIES, Esq., appointed secretary.

The Rev. J. B. PINNEY, (ex-governor of Liberia) being present, addressed the meeting, giving an accurate and interesting history of the great success that had attended the society's efforts in founding the Liberia colonies; and made an eloquent appeal in favor of the philanthropic object of the society in founding those colonies.

On motion, the managers waited on the congregation to solicit donations to carry out the object of the society.

The following persons were then elected officers until the next annual meeting, and till their successors be chosen.

President, Hon. ROBT. C. SCHENCK—Vice presidents, Hon. J. H. Crane, Hon. G. B. Holt, Alex. Grimes, Thomas Parrot, George Jewell, E. W. Davies, Esq., Samuel King, H. G. Phillips, Esq.—Robt. W. Steele, treasurer—J. McDaniel, secretary.

Managers, Hon. Chas. G. Swain, Rev. David Winters, Rev. J. W. Hall, Henry L. Brown, Rev. J. C. Barnes, Peter Odlin, Esq., Rev. W. Herr, and his successor in charge of the M. E. Church.

The thanks of the society were voted to ex-Governor Pinney for his able and eloquent address delivered upon the occasion.

On motion, adjourned.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK, *President.*

J. McDANIEL, *Secretary.*

[From the Dayton Journal and Advertiser.]

MESSRS. COMLYS:—Allow me the use of your columns, to return my sincere thanks to the clergy and friends of colonization in Dayton. Their liberality has been noble; and will not only directly aid the work

of colonization, but cheer and animate the friends in other places, and especially will it encourage the agents of the society in their efforts.

I shall bear with me a lively remembrance of the kindness with which my appeals in favor of Liberia have been received, and of the efficient and prompt co-operation extended to me.

The sum of \$300 has already been paid into my hands, and by the operation of the Montgomery county colonization society, it is expected that the sum will be considerably increased.

I am, truly yours, for Africa,

August 6, 1844.

J. B. PINNEY.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

On the 25th, in the House of Lords, Lord ABERDEEN laid upon the table a copy of the instructions which have been issued by the government to her naval officers employed in the suppression of the slave trade. He spoke of the subject at some length, and alluded to the "active co-operation and perfect understanding which existed between the government cruisers on the coast of Africa and the squadron of the United States. The officers employed by the Government of the United States, he said, had co-operated most cordially and actively with her Majesty's officers; and he had no doubt that the greatest possible advantage would be derived from this understanding. This was the more important, because the slight differences of opinion which existed on the construction of certain claims made respectively by the two governments required nothing but a conciliatory spirit and friendly disposition on the part of persons engaged to render them perfectly innocuous. Had a different spirit prevailed, inconveniences might certainly have arisen from the different views taken by the different parties. He also had reason to know that the French government had recently shown a disposition to take a more active part than hitherto in the suppression of this slave traffic by cruisers. Therefore, with the co-operation of the United States and of the French cruisers, there was now a better prospect, he thought, that our exertions would be attended with success."

He made the following statement of the success which has attended the efforts of the government to suppress this infamous traffic:

"According to the first accurate accounts on the subject, it appeared that for many years the same number of slaves had been imported into the American colonies and continent down to a very recent period. A number varying from 90,000 to 100,000, appeared to have been annually exported from Africa down to a very recent period; and the abolition of the slave trade by this country did not appear to have affected in any very material degree the number of slaves torn from Africa. The only period in which there appeared to have been a considerable diminution of the number, was as recent as from 1830 to 1835. During those five years the average amount of slaves exported from Africa, appeared to have been 58,000. The first notice he had of the number of slaves exported from Africa related to the year 1786; and from that period until the year 1830, the number annually exported varied from 90,000 to 100,000. From 1830 to 1835 the average annual number exported was, as he had just stated, reduced to 58,000; but he regretted to say, that during the five succeeding years, namely, from 1835 to 1840, the average number had again risen to 99,342. Consequently, in this latter period, the number of slaves exported from Africa had risen to its extreme height. The average annual number of slaves exported from Africa during the last three years—from 1840 to 1844—was only 28,000, being the least number by far that had ever been exported in the course of a year. The year when the least importation of slaves into Brazil, Cuba, &c., took place was 1842, the importation then only amounting to 17,000. He was sorry to say that during the last year, (1843) the number had risen to 38,000; making, as he before stated, on the average of three years the annual number of 28,000. The increase during the last year was to be attributed to two causes: one cause was the necessity which arose for removing a considerable number of the vessels belonging to the squadron employed on the coast of Brazil, from watching that coast in order to attend to British interests, which were materially affected and endangered by the senseless war carried on between Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, in the river Plate."

The government, he said, had determined greatly to increase the force on the coast of Africa, so as to prevent any export whatever of negroes. His remarks and the instructions were received with general favor by the House.

The fourth section of the instructions applies to vessels not justly entitled to claim the protection of the flag of any state or nation; and the fifth section relates to vessels suspected of *hoisting a flag to which they are not legally entitled*. In the latter case, if there be reasonable ground of suspicion that a vessel is not entitled to bear the flag she may have assumed, and is engaged in the slave trade, she may be visited in order to ascertain her true character; but

"These investigations are not to be proceeded in one step after it shall have been ascertained that the vessel cannot be legally detained by the visiting ship; as soon as that fact is ascertained, she must be allowed to proceed on her voyage forthwith."

In the sixth section, provision is made for the British relations with the cruisers and vessels of the United States, under the treaty of Washington. After recommending the system of joint cruisers of the two nations, whenever it is practicable, the instruction goes on to direct the British commander in no case to cause vessels bearing the American flag to be visited and dealt with according to their nationality, *unless he shall have reason to believe that the United States flag is dishonestly used*; and the point which has been more than once discussed between the Cabinets of London and Washington, is thus disposed of:

"The commanding officers of her Majesty's vessels on the African station, are to bear in mind that it is no part of their duty to capture, to visit, or in any way to interfere with vessels of the United States, whether those vessels shall have slaves on board or not; and you will give strict instructions to the commanding officers of the vessels under you to abstain therefrom; at the same time you will remember that the Government of the United States are far from claiming that the flag of the Union should give immunity to those who have no right to bear it; and that, most assuredly, Great Britain never will allow vessels of other nations to escape visit and examination by merely hoisting a United States flag, or the flag of any other nation which has not granted to Great Britain the right of search."

BRITISH POLICY—FRENCH PLANS—AMERICAN INDIFFERENCE.

Is it not rather remarkable that in all that is done and said in the British Parliament in regard to the suppression of the slave-trade, and the civilization of Africa, no mention is ever made of Liberia and its influence? While it is notorious that for more than three hundred miles on the western coast, where formerly the trade in slaves was more brisk than on any other part of the coast, it is now entirely suppressed; and that only two factories are now to be found for a distance of seven or eight hundred miles. And that this change has been wrought entirely by our Colony; that the exportation of slaves has not been merely stopped, but to a very great extent the minds of the nations have been changed on the subject; the root of the evil has been reached and *uprooted*, and an earnest desire for schools and churches and Christianity implanted in its place! While these things are *notorious*,—matters of history, "known and read of all men" who read of *Africa* and her destinies—is it not *marvellous* that English *philanthropists* should carefully conceal it all, or show ignorance of its existence? Witness the remarks made in the House of Lords on the 25th July, particularly relating to the causes which have operated to diminish the number of slaves exported from Africa during the last few years! Witness also several late articles, ably written, showing great research and intimate knowledge of every thing *African*, and published in the most popular and widely circulated British *Quarterlies*, touching all that has been, or can be done for the welfare of the colored race, wherever found! Do they follow the inspired injunction, "honor to whom honor

is due?" We make no comment at present, on these facts. We imagine our readers can, without difficulty, find a reason for this entire silence in regard to the good accomplished by Liberia. At another time, and when we can command leisure to do the subject justice, may take occasion to refer to it again.

At present we wish to make a remark, and call attention to another aspect of the subject. LIBERIA is not unknown to the British Parliament. Its present position, and probable future destiny, are not uncared for across the "briny water." By no means. We have not said this. We have only said that the *good she has done and can do*, is not mentioned. But there has been shown by British Lords an earnest desire to understand Liberia's *relative position*—to know how much of aid and protection the United States are disposed to show her—what is her title to the soil she occupies—what prospect is there that she will be able to extend it along the western coast—what course the trade of the Colony will be likely to take—what will be the effect on British interests of a large and flourishing republican government, established by colored people, with no white man in authority, and extending itself each way along the coast, and far to the interior. These are topics which have commanded no small share of attention. These are questions which have been asked and answered, and again asked and answered, and which are likely to be asked again and again. And we have only to say in regard to them, they show clearly what are the British plans, and policy, and hopes and fears, in reference to Africa. And from all these movements, *we* ought to learn one important lesson with reference to our duty, viz: *No time is to be lost in securing a just and lawful title to whatever territory we want on the western coast.* These are golden moments in our operations. Whatever is done, must be done quickly. And our prospect for all coming time, depends on what is now done. Who among our readers will lay these things to heart?

We would earnestly call the attention of the friends of *foreign missions* to this subject. Let them read the short article in the present number relating to the mission of the A. B. C. F. M. at the Gaboon river. They will discover that the peace of that mission has been already broken in upon by the operations of the French government. And the missionaries fear that they, with the tribe in which they are most interested, will ultimately be obliged to break up their present habitations, and remove to some other part; thus leaving the field of their present operations to the French and their machinations. But what security have the missionaries that they will not be disturbed again in less than a twelvemonth? Is there any part of that coast that is not wanted by *somebody*?

And can we ever hope for a mission to flourish unconnected with colonial influence? On this subject let the doubting read the article signed "J. T.", and attend also to the whole history of missionary opera-

tions in Africa, and we hesitate not to say they will come to the same conclusion with ourselves, that the only hope of civilizing and christianizing Africa, is through the operation of colonists. And whoever desires not to see the hopes for Africa thrown back fifty years, must aid us immediately in purchasing the territory necessary to carry on our operations in the Colony of Liberia.

WHAT SOME OF THE COLORED PEOPLE THINK
OF COLONIZATION.

Some curious developments are sometimes made, and come under our notice. There is an *Abolition* paper published in Cincinnati, and there are several abolitionists there who spare no pains to instruct the colored people in their rights and privileges. And from some notices of the proceedings, we should think that they succeed to admiration. They have certainly instilled into their minds some very *original* ideas about colonization. It seems that when the Rev. Mr. Pinney was lecturing in Cincinnati, somebody politely invited the colored people to attend, and hear for themselves. But they chose to pursue a different course, considering, we presume, "ignorance is bliss." We find the following resolutions in their paper of the 16th of August. If our readers can find out when the "*celebration* meeting" was held, and by whom, they will show more shrewdness than we possess; they will, however, easily discover that the *resolutions* must have been passed "at the place of" (and *after*) "*dining*."

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted at the celebration meeting, at the place of dining.

Whereas, we have been politely invited to attend the meetings of the colonization society, to hear the lectures of ex-Governor Pinney, by some of the distinguished members of our city. And believing it to be our duty to seize every fair opportunity to promulgate our sentiments in regard to the colonization scheme, and knowing that in expressing ours we fairly represent, not only the feelings and sentiments of a large majority in this community and our state, but also the great body of colored American freemen throughout the Union.

Resolved,—That while we are sincerely grateful for the attention and kindness of our friends, we beg leave most respectfully, to decline accepting the invitation, for the following reasons:

FIRST.—We recognize in this iniquitous scheme, the origin and propagation of mobs and other devices, to drive us from our native land, and banish us far into a land of savages, and an inhospitable clime, beyond the wide Atlantic ocean.

SECOND.—We can never give countenance to any scheme, based upon the assumption that the colored Americans have not as good right to life, liberty, and the pursuits of happiness, as white or red Americans.

THIRD.—We look upon the colonization scheme and the misdirected and *pseudo philanthropy* of its advocates, as the greatest opposing cause to our enfranchisement in the United States of America.

FOURTH.—We are aware that to countenance by attending the meetings,

or remaining silent with regard to the efforts of the colonizationists to collect a large sum of money from our benevolent neighbors and fellow-citizens, might be misconstrued into tacit acquiescence thereto.

Resolved,—That we would most respectfully solicit all true friends of the oppressed to withhold their aid from the great *negro-banishing conclave* of American slavery, and we would most humbly suggest, that such as may have appropriated means to the amelioration of colored people, will give it for the benefit of orphan schools and asylums for such children as the *infamous black code* of Ohio excludes from the public schools, hospitals and asylums.

Resolved,—That this preamble and resolutions be published in the Disfranchised American, and that the daily papers of the City be requested to copy them.

WM. DARNES, *Chairman*.

If it would not be *labor lost*, we should like to have the privilege of telling those people how their brethren in other parts of the country *think of colonization*, and how many applications made by them for a passage to the Colony we are obliged to refuse!—But we think it best to wait till they “come to themselves.”

A DIFFERENT VIEW OF THE SUBJECT.

We give below an article from one of the most respectable and ably edited papers in Cincinnati, touching Mr. Pinney's labors there, and the editor's impressions of the present plans and operations of the society. The article is a specimen of what has been said by most of the papers published along the line of Mr. Pinney's late tour through Kentucky and Ohio.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION IN CINCINNATI.

The Rev. J. B. Pinney, formerly Governor of Liberia, is now in this city delivering lectures on the subject of African colonization, and particularly addressing our citizens as he has addressed those of other parts of the United States, on the urgent necessity of raising funds at this time to complete the purchase of territory, so as to complete the line of jurisdiction of the whole coast. The able Governor of Liberia, Gen. ROBERTS, who is now in this country, whose past success in making treaties is a pledge of what he can achieve if the timely means be furnished, has stated that for the sum of \$20,000 he can secure the whole territory not yet acquired by the American Colonization Society.

On Monday night we heard Gov. Pinney detail the physical and social position of the negro in Africa, in a way that rivets the attention to the subject. His manner and style of delivery are so happily fitted to his duties, that while he evidently thinks only of his subject, the audience are intent alone on hearing.

The Colony of Liberia is the most important benevolent enterprise of the age, and as a commercial project only it will be annually worth more to our American merchants than all its present cost. The English traders on that coast are alert to secure trading posts on that line of coast within the Liberia Colony, and the English government have declared that while they disclaim any design on that coast, they will protect the acquired rights of British subjects. The trade of that country is growing with such rapidity, that all commercial nations will compete for participation in it;

and it is of the last importance to the early and final welfare of that Colony and future nation, to be possessed of the whole coast, with the conflicting claims of foreigners to act in defiance of the Liberian laws. We advise all persons to go and hear Gov. Pinney, and if they do not give money, they will be repaid with pleasant hours; and if they do give, they will feel that their liberality has been dictated by judgment.—*Cincinnati Daily Atlas*.

PLAN FOR RAISING MONEY IN KENTUCKY.

We are gratified to find the people coming forward under a strong sense of the necessity of increasing at once the funds of this society. We insert a plan proposed by some gentleman in Ky., unknown to us, for raising money in that state. We trust it will not only be read and meet with favor by many in that state, but also by many in other parts of the country, who will be stimulated to engage in like efforts. How much of time, labor, and expense would be saved, if all our friends would thus spontaneously come forward with their donations. Referring to this "plan," the Protestant and Herald makes the following remarks:

AID TO THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—We call the attention of the friends of the scheme of African colonization, to the plan proposed by one of our correspondents in another column. Will not our exchanges in Kentucky, friendly to the object, re-publish his proposition, so that it may be thrown before the whole community? The present time is a crisis in the history of the society, and a little efficient aid rendered now will probably do more good than thousands of dollars at some future day. We will cheerfully become one of the number ourselves, and receive the names of all who will contribute in this way, and publish the result.—*Prot. and Herald*.

THE NEW JERSEY SOCIETY.

They are a good company of firm friends of colonization. They have adopted the right policy for raising money. The well-written and able appeal from the officers of that society, which will be found in our columns, has been published in many of the papers of the state, and is calculated to awaken a deep interest in the operations of the society. We unite with them in commending Mr. Cornelius, their agent, to the liberality of the community. He is a gentleman and a Christian, and always makes a happy impression by his labors in the cause.

AN AGENT FOR OHIO.

We have the pleasure of informing our friends in Ohio, that we have secured the services of a *gentleman of the bar*, of fine talents, polite address and ardent zeal, to take the agency for that state. If nothing unforeseen prevents, he will enter upon his labors about the middle of October, and we trust he will meet with a cordial reception and liberal encouragement. We promise ourselves great assistance from his labors.

INDIANA, KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE, AND ALABAMA.

We have also the prospect of engaging two gentlemen to labor in these states, to commence operations shortly. It is now a long time since any thing like a regular system of collections has been attempted in the western states. It may therefore require some time for an agent to bring the subject fairly and fully before the people, but we anticipate ultimately very large accessions to our funds from these agencies.

We still want a good agent for Virginia and North Carolina. We want a gentleman of fine manners and address, of talent and eloquence, thoroughly acquainted with the subject, and willing to devote himself to it for years, that the people may become acquainted with him, expect and desire his yearly return, and assist him in maturing a plan or system by which regular contributions will come into the treasury without the labors of an agent.

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,
FROM THE 20th OF AUGUST TO THE 18th OF SEPTEMBER, 1844.

RHODE ISLAND.

By Capt. George Barker:

Newport, Christopher Fry, \$5,	Hon. George Engs, per E. Cresson,		
Esq., \$10,		15	00
Providence, Charles Dyer, Dr. J. H. Mason, each \$5,		10	00
		25	00

NEW JERSEY.

Woodbridge, Collection in the Presby. church, by Rev. W. B. Barton,	10	00
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The following collections made by Rev. S. Cornelius, Agent N. J. Colonization Society:

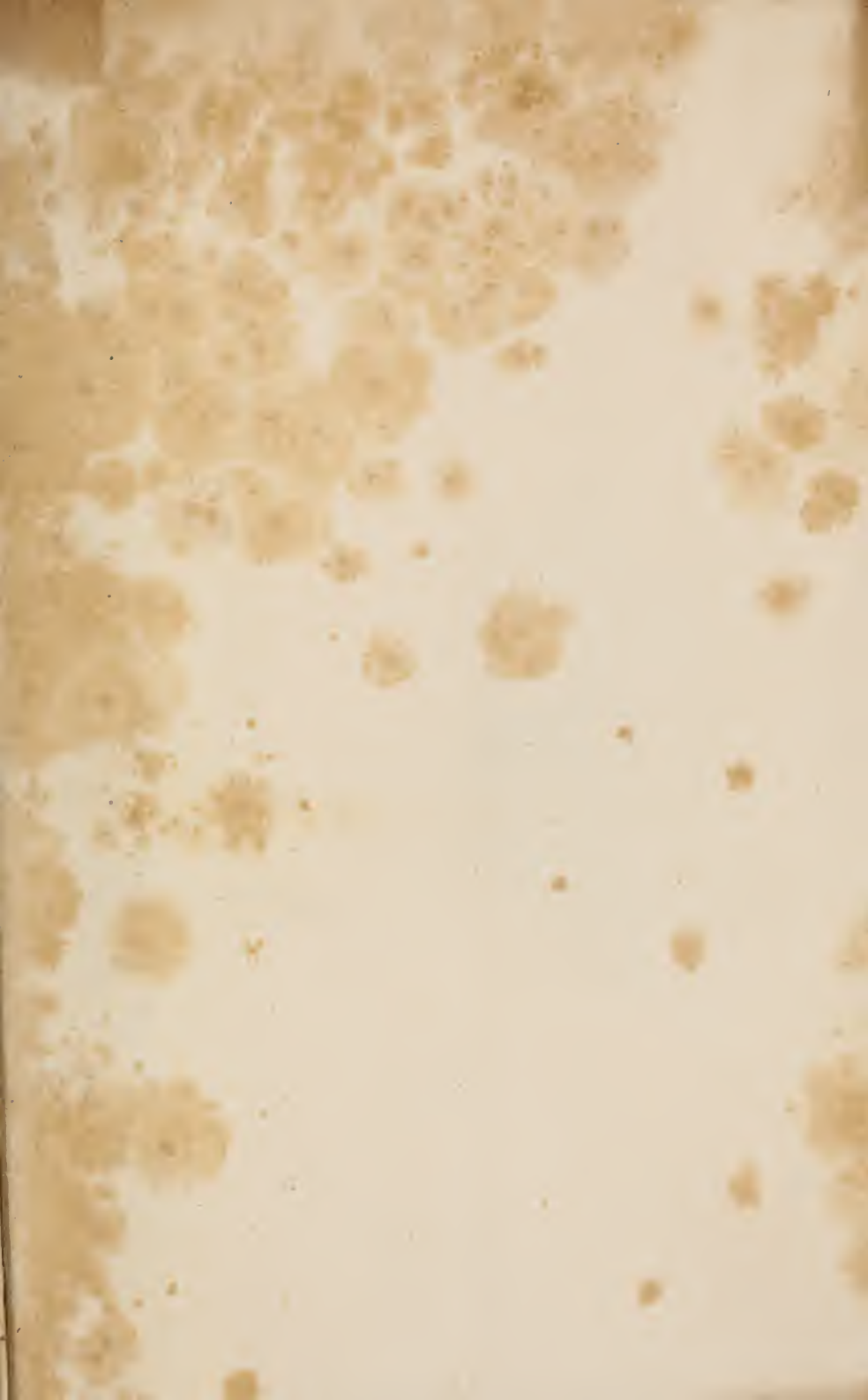
Newark, J. C. Garthwaite, Isaac Baldwin, Horace Baldwin, J. B. Pinneo, J. N. Tuttle, D. A. Hayes, Edwin Van Antwerp, Hanford Smith, Dr. J. S. Darcy, Wm. B. Kinney (in printing,) and Hon. Wm. Wright, each \$10, M. W. Day, 5th an. payment, \$10, Isaac Baldwin, M. Jaques, Judge Hornblower, Charles Danforth, Robert Camack, each \$5, Wm. Rankin, \$100, Theodore Frelinghuysen, Jr., to constitute himself a life-member, \$30, S. Morton, Wm. Lawrence, J. B. Prince, Samuel Smith, Mr. Merchant, Dr. Wm. Lord, each \$1, T. B. Clearn, \$3, Cash from several, \$3 75, James M. Quimby, \$4, John V. Jackson, \$2, collection in First Presby. Church, \$31 57, D. Colton, 5th annual instalment, \$10,	335	32
Gloucester Co., Joseph Porter,	20	00
Jersey City, Dr. Santier, to constitute himself a life-member,	30	00
Paterson, Messrs. Rodgers, Ketchum, & Co., John Colt, Daniel Ridgeway, each \$10,	30	00
Aquadnock, Mrs. Holsman,	20	00
Bellville, Israel Crane, Wm. Stephens, Joseph Kingsland, Wm. Duncan, John Cunningham, Robert Duncan, John Duncan, Dr. John Condit, each \$10, Sebastian Duncan, \$3, Henry Duncan, \$2, Miss Rutherford, \$5,	90	00
New Brunswick, Collection in First Presby. Church, \$11 43, Cash \$1, J. V. Crawford, 50cts.,	12	93
Morristown, James Wood, Hon. J. W. Miller, each \$10, Silas B. Emmell, J. F. Voorhees, each \$5,	30	00
Camptown, Samuel H. Gardner,	10	00
Elizabethtown, Rev. David Magie, J. D. Edwards, each \$5, R. T. Haines, \$10, Kean Prudhen, James Crane, Elias Winans, Alex. Ogilby, each \$2, Mr. Elby Meeker, \$25,	53	00

<i>Orange</i> , Collection in First P. Church, - - -	9 70	
<i>Bloomfield</i> , Collection in First P. Church, - - -	15 27	
Collections at several places formerly, but not acknowledged, - - -	73 63	739 85
C O N N E C T I C U T .		
<i>Middletown</i> , Henry D. A. Ward, \$100, Mrs. Eliza D. Ward, \$100, payments on their subscriptions of \$1,000 each, - - -		200 00
P E N N S Y L V A N I A .		
<i>Franklin Co.</i> , Collections in the congregations of St. Thomas, and Rocky Spring, per Rev. A. K. Nelson, - - -		10 00
N E W Y O R K .		
<i>Saratoga Co.</i> , Clifton Park, bequest of Nathan Garnsey, deceased, per Roxius R. Kennedy, Esq., - - -		465 00
V I R G I N I A .		
<i>Rockbridge</i> , Rockbridge Col. Society, per A. Barclay, treasurer, -	16 80	
<i>Albemarle Co.</i> , Collection in Walker's Church, by Rev. Mr. Boyden, -	16 70	
<i>Lexington</i> , Rev. Mr. Skinner, - - -	2 00	
The above forwarded by Rev. R. R. Gurley.		
<i>Fredericksburg</i> , Female Col. Society, by Miss Charlotte E. Lomax, treasurer, - - -	69 00	
<i>Nelson Co.</i> , Nelson Parish, 4th July collection by Rev. F. D. Goodwin, - - -	15 00	119 50
O H I O .		
<i>Chillicothe</i> , Abner Wesson, Esq., \$23, Robert Drummond, \$1, Henry Jones, 75cts., A. Thompson, 25cts., per A. Wesson, - -		25 00
M I S S I S S I P P I .		
<i>Port Gibson</i> , Rev. Zebulon Butler, - - -		2,525 37
L O U I S I A N A .		
<i>New Orleans</i> , J. S. Peters, \$100, Rev. Dr. Wheaton, \$22, J. A. Maybin, \$50, per Wm. A. Bartlett, Esq., - - -		172 00
Total Contributions, - - -		\$4,281 72

F O R R E P O S I T O R Y .

NEW HAMPSHIRE. — <i>Dover</i> , John H. Wheeler, to '46, \$2. <i>Hanover</i> , Jonathan Freeman, to '44, \$2. - - -	4 00	
MASSACHUSETTS. —Per Rev. C. J. Tenney.— <i>Berkshire Co.</i> , <i>West Stockbridge Village</i> , Ezra S. Cook, \$1 50, to Sept., '45. <i>Pittsfield</i> , Dr. O. S. Root, to Sept., '45, \$1 50. <i>Ashfield</i> , Rev. S. D. Clarke, to Sept., '45, \$1 50. <i>Leominster</i> , Rev. O. G. Hubbard, to '45, \$1 50. <i>Williamsburg</i> , Dr. Daniel Collins, '45, \$1 50, Elisha Hubbard, \$1 50. Per Capt. George Barker.— <i>Mattapoisett</i> , Wilson Barstow, to '44, \$8. <i>Fairhaven</i> , Captain Thomas Borden, '42 to '46, \$10. <i>New Bedford</i> , Charles W. Morgan, \$5, David R. Green, '42 to '44, \$6, Simpson Hart, '45, \$1 50, Gideon Allen, '40 to '44, \$10, Alex. Gibbs, '42 and '49, \$12, Wm. R. Roadman, to Sept., '45, \$2. <i>Attleboro'</i> , Jonathan Bliss, '40 and '44, \$10. <i>Lowell</i> , Oliver M. Whipple, \$5. - - -	78 50	
RHODE ISLAND. — <i>Newport</i> , Harvey Sessions, to '45, \$4 50. <i>Providence</i> , Resolved Waterman, to '45, \$6, Joseph Veazie, '44, \$6. - - -	16 50	
CONNECTICUT. —Per Capt. Barker.— <i>Woodstock</i> , Capt. Wm. Lyon, to Jan., '44, \$5. <i>Hartford</i> , Rev. Thomas Robbins, D. D., to '45, \$1 50. - - -	6 50	
NEW YORK. — <i>Orleans Co.</i> , <i>Medina</i> , Richard Gordineer, '45, \$1 50. - - -	1 50	
VIRGINIA. — <i>Fredericksburg</i> , Miss J. Herndon, '44, \$2. <i>Petersburg</i> , David May, to '45, \$7 50. <i>Lewisburg</i> , John North, to '45, \$5. - - -	14 50	
OHIO. — <i>Columbus</i> , Mrs. Taylor, to '44, \$3. <i>Elyria</i> , Herman Ely, to '46, \$5. - - -	8 00	
NORTH CAROLINA. — <i>Lindsley's Store</i> , John Newbin, to Jan., '48, \$10. <i>Waynesborough</i> , Thos. & John Kennedy, \$4. - - -	14 00	
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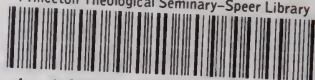




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